THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1889.

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—196 per cent. premium, sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$100 per share, sellers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—$80 per share, sellers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$135 per share, buyers.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$385 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—$86 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—85 per cent. premium, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—$276 per share, sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—140 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company—$135 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—$240 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures—$501.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—par, ex. div., sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—$83 per share, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$286 per share, sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$120 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company—$125 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$80 per share.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—$14 per share, buyers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—150 per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2½ per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—$150 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ld.—$25 per share, nominal.
Punjom and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—$34 per share, ex New Issue, sellers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—$193 per share, sellers.
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—$700 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—nominal.
The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—$57 per share, sellers.
The Songei Koyah Planting Co., Ld.—$55 per share, buyers.
Cruickshank & Co., Ld.—$40 per share, nom.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par.
The China-Borneo Co., Ld.—$50 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ld.—$21½ per share, sellers.
The Green Island Cement Co. (Old Issue)—$50 per share, buyers.
The Green Island Cement Co. (New Issue)—$14 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ld.—$145 per share, sales and sellers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ld.—$6½ per share, sellers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—$33 per share. sellers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Ld.—$50 per share, sellers.
The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ld.—$25 per share, buyers.
The Labuk Planting Co., Ld.—$16 per share, sellers.
The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Ld.—$7 per share, sales and sellers.
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ld.—$6 per share, buyers.
The Shameen Hotel Co., Ld.—$8 per share, nominal.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/0½
Bank Bills, on demand 3/0½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/0½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight...3/1
Credits at 4 months' sight 3/1
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/1

ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand.....3.84
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3.92
ON INDIA, T. T.....225½
On Demand.....226

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, T. T.....72½
Private, 30 days' sight 73

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per *Pembrokeshire*, str., for London.—12 packages Sundries, and 1 package Sample Matting. For London and/or Hamburg.—407 packages Merchandise. For Hamburg.—27 bales Feathers, and 3 packages Canes.

Per *Katsow*, str., for London.—(Tea) 1,020 boxes Congou, 21,420 lbs.; 2,568 boxes Scented Orange Pekoe, 53,928 lbs.; and 2,741 boxes Scented Caper, 57,561 lbs.; 59 packages unknown; 525 bales Waste Silk, 5 bales Bristles, 2 cases Silk piece goods, 10 bales Hammocks, and 2 cases Effects.

Per *City of Peking*, str., for Kobe.—236 bags Sugar, and 194 packages Merchandise. For Yokohama.—6,729 bags Sugar, and 364 packages Merchandise. For San Francisco.—4,862 bags Rice, 855 bags Beans, 60 bags Tapioca, 125 bags Coffee, 3 boxes Prepared Opium, 10 cases Silks, 700 bales Hemp, 1,026 bales Gunnies, and 2,708 packages Merchandise. For Honolulu.—100 bags Beans, and 26 packages Merchandise. For Punta Arenas.—3 cases Silks. For Panama.—1,009 bags Rice, 3 cases Silks, and 1 package Merchandise. For Callao.—17 packages Merchandise, and 3 cases Silks. For Philadelphia.—50 packages Merchandise. For New York.—3 packages Matting, 13 cases Silks, and 68 bales Raw Silk.

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

OLD MALWA, per picul	$600
(Allowance, Taels 80).	
NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest	$517½
NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest	$520
NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest	$527½
NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest	$575
NEW BENARES, (without choice) per chest	$502½
NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest	$510
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul	$550
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul	$560
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul	$475

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Falconer & Co.'s Register.)

To-day.

Barometer—9 a.m.	29.78
Barometer—1 p.m.	29.68
Barometer—4 p.m.	...
Thermometer—9 a.m.	87
Thermometer—1 p.m.	90
Thermometer—4 p.m.	...
Thermometer—9 a.m. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—1 p.m. (Wet bulb)	80
Thermometer—4 p.m. (Wet bulb)	...
Thermometer—Maximum	88
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	76

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

12th July, 1889.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Wladivostock	29.48	63	...	...	0	...	...
Tokio	29.72	...	...	S	1	...	...
Nagasaki	29.50	...	...	S	4	...	1.25
Shanghai	29.58	84	87	NNE	1	c	...
Amoy	29.52	92	67	SE	2	c	...
Hongkong	29.54	91	152	WSW	1	c	...
Haiphong	29.82	93	68	E	2	c	...
Belinao	29.72	83	87	E	2	c	...
Manila	29.72	85	76	SW	1	c	0.03

13th July, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Wladivostock	29.43	67	78	N.	1	b	...
Tokio		...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki	29.57	...	...	SSW	1	c	...
Shanghai	29.70	78	93	NE	1	b	...
Amoy	29.60	84	76	NE	1	c	...
Hongkong	29.66	88	71	W	1	c	...
Haiphong	29.80	90	78	E	2	c	...
Belinao	29.77	77	91	SW	1	or	1.14
Manila		...	...	...	...	...	...

The barometer has risen except in Hongkong. Gradients are slight for north-east winds to the north of Hongkong, and moderate south-west winds over the China Sea. Cloudy, hot, and dry weather prevails.

1.—Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. 2.—Temperature in the shade in degrees, Fahrenheit. 3.—Humidity in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100. 4.—Direction of the wind to two points. 5.—Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale. 6.—State of the weather, *b* Blue sky, *c* Detached clouds, *d* Drizzling rain, *f* Fog, *g* Gloomy, *h* Hail, *l* Lightning, *o* Overcast, *p* Passing showers, *q* Squally, *r* Rain, *s* Snow, *t* Thunder, *v* Visibility, *w* Dew wet). 7.—Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

W. DOBERCK,
Hongkong Observatory, 13th July, 1889.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Saghalien*, with the French mail of 15th ultimo, left Saigon on the 13th instant at 2 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 16th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Sydney*, with the American mail of 20th ultimo, left Yokohama on the 10th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 16th.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 12th instant, and is due here on the 18th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Parthia*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 28th ultimo for Yokohama and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Achilles*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 9th instant, and is due here on the 15th.

The 'Ben' line steamer *Bengloe*, from London, left Singapore on the 11th instant, and is due here on the 17th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Gwalior*, left Bombay for here on the 10th instant at 9 a.m.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

FREJR, Danish steamer, 397, C. A. Lund, 13th July,—Quinhon 8th July, and Touron 10th, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

FUSHUN, Chinese steamer, 1,504, A. Croad, 13th July,—Shanghai 9th July, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

GLENROY, British steamer, 1,411, Webster, 13th July,—London 29th May, and Singapore 7th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TOONAN, Chinese steamer, 938, J. Warwick, 13th July,—Whampoa 13th July, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG, British steamer, 2,045, W. J. B. Watkins, 13th July,—Singapore 7th July, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

ASAGAO, Japanese steamer, 1,568, Trennt, 13th July,—Nagasaki 8th July, Coals.—Mitsui Bishi Colliery.

TANNADICE, British steamer, Hugh Craig, 13th July,—Sydney 25th June, Cape Moreton 27th, Townsville 29th, Cooktown 30th, General.—Russell & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Ariadne, Dutch steamer, for Singapore.
Deuteros, German steamer, for Singapore
Wingsang, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
Glenroy, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Devawongse, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
Johann, German steamer, for Hoihow.
Triumph, German steamer, for Chefoo, &c.
Halloong, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
Toonan, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
Nantes le Havre, French str., for Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

July 12, *Mike Maru*, Japanese steamer, for Kutchinotzu.
July 12, *Linnet*, British gun-vessel, for Yokohama.
July 12, *Kent*, British steamer, for Yokohama.
July 12, *Monghut*, British str., for Hoihow, &c.
July 13, *Hallgerda*, British ship, for New York.
July 13, *Dorothea*, German bark, for Callao.
July 13, *Peking*, German str., for Whampoa.
July 13, *Soochow*, British steamer, for Hoihow.
July 13, *Malwa*, British str., for Singapore, &c.
July 13, *Wingsang*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
July 13, *Dresden*, German str., for Shanghai.
July 13, *General Werder*, German steamer, for Yokohama.
July 13, *Ningpo*, German str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Glenroy*, str., from Singapore, &c.—10 Chinese.
Per *Frejr*, str., from Quinhon, &c.—10 Chinese.
Per *Fushun*, str., from Shanghai.—Messrs. Dyer, Patah, Woodward, and 102 Chinese.
Per *Hongkong*, str., from Singapore.—166 Chinese.
Per *Tannadice*, str., from Sydney, &c.—18 Chinese, 2 women and 4 children.
Per *Asagao*, str., from Nagasaki.—Mr. Beck.

DEPARTED.

Per *Halloong*, str., for Swatow, &c.—2 Europeans and 200 Chinese.
Per *Malwa*, str., from Hongkong for Singapore.—Mrs. Friday and infant, and Mr. Weiss. For London.—Mrs. C. W. Dugran and 2 infants, Messrs. Hugh McKay and J. Phillips. From Shanghai for London.—Mr. C. Holliday. From Yokohama for London.—Mr. Greenfell.

TO DEPART.

Per *Deuteros*, str., for Singapore.—197 Chinese.
Per *Devawongse*, str., for Swatow, &c.—200 Chinese.
Per *Johann*, str., for Hoihow.—50 Chinese.
Per *Triumph*, str., for Chefoo, &c.—10 Chinese.
Per *Toonan*, str., for Shanghai.—10 Chinese.
Per *Nantes le Havre*, str., for Kobe.—2 Europeans.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Hongkong* reports that she left Singapore on the 7th instant. Had fine weather.

The British steamship *Glenroy* reports that she left London on the 29th May, and Singapore on the 7th instant. Had moderate monsoon and fine weather.

The British steamship *Tannadice* reports that she left Sydney at 5 p.m. on the 25th ultimo for Hongkong; passed Cape Moreton at 10 a.m. on the 27th, Townsville was passed at 10.30 p.m. on the 29th, and Cooktown on the 30th at 9 p.m.; passed and signalled Good Island, Torres Straits at 4.30 p.m. on the 2nd instant; passed through the Basilan Channel at 3 to 4 a.m. on the 9th, Cabra Island (Philippines) was passed at 11 p.m. on the 10th, and a course shaped across the China Sea; passed Tamkan at 8.30 a.m. on the 13th; arrived here this morning at 10.30 a.m. On leaving Sydney experienced strong southerly winds with a very high sea, which was carried as far as Cape Moreton; thence light south-west winds to off Cooktown, and light south-east winds through Torres Straits, and fresh to strong with considerable sea across the Arafura and Banka Seas; thence light variable winds, mostly south-west and west with heavy showers at times to leaving the Philippines; thence to Hongkong had fresh west and west-south-west winds and dirty squally weather the first part of the voyage. The latter part had light variable winds and fine weather. On the 2nd instant in Torres Straits, passed the steamship *Changsha*, bound south.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Shanghai and Tientsin.—Per *Toonan*, to-morrow, the 14th instant, at 9.00 A.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Glenroy*, to-morrow, the 14th instant, at 9.00 A.M.

For Kobe.—Per *Nantes le Havre*, to-morrow, the 14th instant, at 9.00 A.M.

For Straits, Colombo, and Bombay.—Per *Lombardy*, on Monday, the 15th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Verona*, on Monday, the 15th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Haiphong.—Per *Marie*, on Monday, the 15th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Kobe, Yokohama, and San Francisco.—Per *Arabic*, on Tuesday, the 16th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Amoy, Foochow, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Vancouver, B.C.—Per *Port Augusta*, on Thursday, the 18th instant, at 10.30 A.M.

For Europe, &c., Australia, India *via* Madras.—Per *Ava*, on Thursday, the 18th instant, at 11.00 A.M.

For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide.—Per *Catterthun*, on Thursday, the 18th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Singapore.—Per *Aglaia*, on Sunday, the 21st instant, at 9.00 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ARABIC, British steamer, 4,368, W. Smith, 4th July,—San Francisco 11th June, and Yokohama 29th, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

ARIADNE, Dutch steamer, 889, Nieland, 27th June,—Tjilatjap 13th June, Sugar.—Siemssen & Co.

BENARTY, British steamer, 1,111, Le Boutillier, 8th July,—Kobe 29th June, Coal.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, British steamer, Clark, 11th July,—Singapore 6th July, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

CATTERTHUN, British steamer, 1,406, J. W. B. Darke, 10th July,—Sydney 13th June, Brisbane 15th, Townsville 19th, Cooktown 20th, Thursday Island 23rd, and Port Darwin 30th, General.—Russell & Co.

CHOWFA, British steamer, 1,055, F. W. Phillips, 12th July,—Bangkok 6th July, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

DEVAWONGSE, British steamer, 1,057, P. H. Loff, 10th July,—Bangkok 3rd July, and Hoihow 9th, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

DORIS, German steamer, 771, J. Raben, 12th July,—Quinhon, *via* Touron 9th July, Salt and General.—Wieler & Co.

FALKENBURG, German steamer, 989, Bartels, 4th July,—Saigon 30th June, Rice.—Melchers & Co.

FAME, British steamer, 117, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

HAIPHONG, British steamer, 1,122, Harris, 9th July,—Swatow 8th July, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

HAITAN, British steamer, 1,183, T. G. Pocock, 10th July,—Foochow 5th July, Amoy 6th, and Swatow 9th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

JOHANN, German steamer, 427, H. Binge, 12th July,—Hoihow 11th July, General.—Wieler & Co.

LOMBARDY, British steamer, 1,570, G. L. Langborne, 8th July,—Nagasaki 3rd July, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

MARIE, German steamer, 704, C. A. Hundewadt, 12th July,—Haiphong 10th July, General.—Haiphong 10th July, General.—A. R. Marty.

NANTES LE HAVRE, French steamer, 1,162, Jaffray, 8th July,—Kobe 28th June, Coal.—A. R. Marty.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

PORT AUGUSTA, British steamer, 1,856, H. E. Draper, 11th June,—Saigon 8th June, Rice and Paddy.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

PROPONTIS, British steamer, 1,387, G. Heasley, 30th June,—Saigon 26th June, Rice.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

THIBET, British steamer, 1,671, C. F. Preston, 12th July,—Bombay 25th June, and Singapore 6th July, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

TIVERTON, British steamer, 1,743, R. Whitehead, 15th June,—put back.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

TRIUMPH, German steamer, 675, Moos, 10th July,—Newchwang 6th July, Beans.—Wieler & Co.

VERONA, British steamer, 1,876, Speck, 10th July,—Yokohama 2nd July, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

AGENOR, American ship, 1,414, John H. Frost, 25th May,—New York 28th Dec., Kerosene Oil.—Pustau & Co.

ALEXANDER YEATS, British ship, 1,298, J. W. Dunham, 2nd June,—New York 4th Dec., Petroleum.—Order.

AUSTRALIA, British bark, 939, Wm. Harris, 11th June,—Manila 31st May, Ballast.—Melchers & Co.

CAMELOT, British bark, 370, Murphy, 1st June,—Freemantle, W.A., 2nd March, Sandalwood.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.
Continued.

CHARGER, American ship, 1,379, D. S. Goodellyn, 28th June,—San Diego, Cal., 18th April, Ballast.—Russell & Co.

CONQUEROR, American ship, 1,540, A. D. Lothrop, 17th June,—Anjer 1st June, Ballast.—Pustau & Co.

CONSTANCE, British ship, 1,592, P. R. Tingley, 7th June,—New York 28th Feb., Kerosene Oil.—Pustau & Co.

C. C. CHAPMAN, American ship, 1,570, A. J. Hichborn, 18th June,—New York 14th Feb., Petroleum.—Russell & Co.

GEO. V. JORDAN, American schooner, 662, E. V. Lyman, 29th May,—Haiphong 19th May, Ballast.—Order.

GREAT ADMIRAL, American ship, 1,497, James F. Rowell, 20th April,—San Fracisnco. 1st March, Flour.—Russell & Co.

GUSTAV OSCAR, German bark, 1,352, M. Leemann, 4th July,—Cardiff 25th Feb., Coal.—Melchers & Co.

IRENE, American brig, 467, James W. Yates, 11th July,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 10th May, Coal.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

ITON, French bark, 564, F. Reynier, 7th June,—Honolulu 20th April, General.—Melchers & Co.

JOSEPHUS, American ship, 1,470, T. M. Rogers, 13th June,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 16th April, Coals.—Butterfield & Swire.

MABEL TAYER, British ship, 1,298, C. E. Dusha, 2nd June,—Cardiff 6th December, Coal.—Melchers & Co.

MARTHA DAVIS, American bark, 832, Pendleton, 13th June,—Tjilatjap 28th April, Ballast.—Russell & Co.

NARWHAL, British ship, 1,327, Weston, 4th June,—Kobe 12th May, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

RICHARD PARSONS, American bark, 1,116, W. F. Thorndike, 7th June,—Newcastle 17th April, Coal.—Wieler & Co.

SPINAWAY, British bark, 325, J. Garrick, 2nd June,—Champion Bay 4th April, Sandalwood.—Siemssen & Co.

SOUTHERN CROSS, American ship, 1,087, J. A. Bailey, 13th May,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 16th March, Coal.—Gas Company.

TITAN, American ship, 1,282, Allyn, 13th April,—New York 16th Nov., Oil.—Russell & Co.

VELOCITY, British bark, 490, R. Martin, 20th May,—Honolulu 28th March, General.—Pustau & Co.

VIGILANT, American ship, 1,723, Wm. H. Gould, 2nd July,—Amoy 30th June, Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Fatshan, British steamer, 2,260, S. W. Goggin.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
Hankow, British steamer, 2,235, Lloyd.—Butterfield & Swire.
Ho-nam, British steamer, 1,377, G. B. Lefavour.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
Kiu-kiang, British steamer, 617, W. E. Clarke.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.
Kiung-chow, British steamer, 288, Melver,—Hongkong; Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
Pasig, Chinese steamer, 284, J. W. Stavers.—Tok Kee (laid up for repairs).
Kiang-ping, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes.—China Merchants S. N. Co.
Powan, British steamer, 1,890, J. P. Hoyland,—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.
White Cloud, British steamer, 527, W. J. Risby.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steam-boat Co.

WHAMPOA.

FOOKSANG, British steamer, 991, H. W. Hogg, 11th July,—Shanghai 7th July, and Swatow 10th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
NIERSTEIN, German steamer, 732, Frerich, 11th July,—Newchwang 2nd July, Beans.—Melchers & Co.
PEKING, German steamer, 954, G. Heuermann, 12th July,—Shanghai 9th July, General.—Siemssen & Co.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Alacrity, despatch-vessel, 1,700 tons, 3,180 h-p., 4 guns, Commander R. Blair Maconochie, Yokohama.
Cockchafer, gunboat, 2nd-class, 465 tons, 470 h-p., 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander E. Maxwell, Hongkong.
Conquest, cruiser, 3rd-class, 2,380 tons, 2,670 h.p., 14 guns, Captain W. H. Henderson, Shanghai.
Cordelia, cruiser, 3rd-class, 2,380 tons, 2,420 h-p., 10 guns, Captain H. T. Grenfell, Yokohama.
Esk, gunboat, 3rd-class, Coast Defence, 363 tons, 340 h-p., 3 guns, Gunner W. S. Weeks, Hongkong, in reserve.
Espoir, gunboat, 2nd-class, 465 tons, 470 h-p., 4 guns, Lieutenant-Comdr. R. Y. Smith, Shanghai.
Firebrand, gunboat, 2nd-class, 455 tons, 460 horse-power, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander J. Denison, Hongkong.
Hyacinth, cruiser, 3rd-class, 1,420 tons, 1,190 h.-p., 8 guns, Captain R. W. Craigie, Yokohama.
Imperieuse, cruiser, 1st-class, 8,400 tons, 10,000 horse-power, 10 guns, Captain Wm. H. May, Flag of Commander-in-Chief, Yokohama.
Leander, cruiser, 2nd-class, 4,300 tons, 5,500 h-p., 10 guns, Captain Burges Watson, Yokohama.
Linnet, gun-vessel, 2nd-class, 756 tons, 1,050 h-p., 5 guns, Commander P. K. Smythies, Yokohama.
Merlin, gunboat, 2nd-class, 430 tons, 430 h-p., 4 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. G. H. Yonge, Shanghai.
Mutine, sloop, 1,130 tons, 1,120 h-p., 10 guns, Commander J. H. Martin, Hongkong.
Orion, battle ship, 2nd-class, 4,870 tons, 4,040 horse-power, 4 guns, Captain H. J. Carr, Singapore.
Porpoise, cruiser, 3rd-class, 1,630 tons, 3,500 horse-power, 6 guns, Commander R. W. White, Yokohama.
Rattler, gunboat, 1st-class, 715 tons, 1,200 h-p., 6 guns, Lieutenant-Commander W. M. Dougall, Singapore.
Satellite, cruiser, 3rd-class, 1,420 tons, 1,400, h-p., 8 guns, Captain T. P. W. Nesham, Shanghai.
Severn, man-of-war, 4,050, Captain William H. Hall, Hongkong.
Swift, gun-vessel, 2nd-class, 756 tons, 1,010 h-p., 5 guns, Commander Hon. R. Bingham, Yokohama.
Tweed, gunboat, 3rd-class, 363 tons, 340 h-p., 3 guns, Boatswain J. Casey, Hongkong, in reserve.
Victor Emanuel, receiving ship, 5,157 tons, Commodore E. J. Church, Hongkong.
Wivern, Coast Defence ship (armoured), 2,750 tons, 1,450 h-p., 4 guns, Gunner D. W. Hawkins, Hongkong, in reserve.
Wanderer, sloop, 925 tons, 750 h-p., 4 guns, Commander G. A. Gifford, Nagasaki.

Printed and Published by ROBERT SHAVE-SMITH, No. 8, Pedder's Hill, in the city of Victoria, Hongkong.

Entimations.

A LUXURY FOR THE HOT SEASON.

DAKIN'S new "Loofah" BATH BRUSH, with handle, price 75 cents.

Also on hand a very large selections of FLESH BRUSHES, GLOVES, STRAPS, PADS, &c.

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ALSO

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(Telephone No. 60.)
Hongkong, 10th July, 1889. [13

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

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Sole Agents for Hongkong and China for MONTSERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE CORDIALS.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.,
Hongkong, China, and Manila. [5

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than Three o'Clock so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 6.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to *The Hongkong Telegraph* are respectfully reminded that all *Subscriptions are payable in advance.*

BIRTH.

At Bowrington, Hongkong, on the 13th inst., the wife of JOHN DICKIE, of a son. [875

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

ANOTHER ROYAL PAUPER.

LONDON, July 5th.

The marriage of the Princess Louise of Wales with the Earl of Fife ("Come o'er, Macduff, and," etc.) having been arranged to take place on July 27th, Her Majesty the Queen (God bless her) was gracious enough to ask that provision should be made for the Princess [out] of the Poor Rates or any other public fund that existed for the relief of Royal paupers]. The First Lord of the Bookstalls (Mr. W. H. Smith) accordingly introduced a motion in the House of Commons asking for the appointment of a Committee to consider the request of Her Gracious the Pre-eminent in Grief, and to report as to what principle shall be adopted in any similar future application for such grants.

[If Macduff is not in a position to properly support the Princess Louise of Wales after he has married her, he had very much better look out for some wealthy plebeian near his own age. Macduff's pedigree is about as long as they make that sort of article—his ancestors were thanes and warriors when the Guelphs and Wettins were common savages—, and if the present Earl of Fife is mean enough to allow his wife to be made a pauper on the British public, we can only regret that Macbeth did not succeed in that famous combat, immortalised by the divine William, in turning the tables on his doughty opponent. The Thanes of Fife in Macbeth's time were men and warriors; to-day they appear to be toadies of Prince "Tummy" and spongers on the charity of the nation. The Queen is reputed to be worth about twelve millions sterling, all of which has been squeezed out of the British taxpayer, and she now has the modesty to ask that another of her German pauper princesses shall be provided for. Let the excellent old woman find her grand-daughter's dowry out of her own hoards; it is a shame and a disgrace that any further impositions should be made on a long suffering nation, that is now struggling in the throes of misery and distress. If Queen Victoria is the last of the Wettins to occupy the throne of Great Britain, as has been frequently predicted, her unreasoning selfishness will be a leading factor in that grand movement which is only a question of time, and which is inevitable.—Ed., *Hongkong Telegraph*.]

WRECK OF THE "ANADYR."

July 11th.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Anadyr* has sunk, after collision in Aden harbour with the *Oxus*. The passengers and mails have been saved.

M. Champeaux, the local agent of the Messageries Maritimes, kindly sends us the following:—I have much pleasure in stating that the accident to the mail steamer *Anadyr* does not seem to be so serious as was reported yesterday. The telegram I have just received from Aden runs as follows:—"*Oxus* collided with *Anadyr*; no casualties. *Anadyr* unable to proceed on her voyage."

EGYPT.

The Secretary of State for War has made a statement concerning the demand of General Grenfell for reinforcements, who has proclaimed that dealing with the Dervishes is punishable by death.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

OWING to the pressure on our news columns, caused by the arrival of the Australian mail, the final instalment of the article on "The Rope 'Corner' Case" has unavoidably been held over until Monday.

THE *Daily Press* of this morning understands "that it is intended to apply for a new trial in the case of *Potts v. Rustomjee*." Nonsense!

MESSRS. Adamson, Bell & Co., agents for the Canadian-Pacific Line, inform us that the steamship *Parthia*, from Vancouver, has arrived in Yokohama yesterday, and left for this port, *via* Nagasaki and Shanghai, to-day.

WE are indebted to our evening contemporary for the interesting information that Colonel T. R. Ryan, R.A., an old Hongkong veteran who has lately been sent to Halifax, N.S., hails from "Scarteen, county Limerick." Thanks!

WE are informed that the prospectus of the proposed floating hotel will be issued early next week. So far as we can gather this undertaking has already received promises of substantial support, and we cannot doubt that, if properly managed, it will prove a great boon to the community.

WE don't like to croak, but it is a strange coincidence that the office goat has refused to eat the exchange copy of the *China Mail* for the last four days, as it always does when a typhoon is on the wing, and the barometer, according to dear Dr. Doberck, has been steadily going down during the same period.

YACOB YOHNSON, carpenter, of Finland, is a mild-looking, sandy-complexioned individual, but he is a terror, with a capital T. Last week he fought three quarters of the toughs in the Sailors' Home, and wound up by jabbing his last opponent in the cheek with a knife. He will be open to receive orders for assassinations by private treaty, with reductions for sanguinary assaults, in six weeks. Till then, his address is "care of Major Dempster."

IT gives us very great pleasure to learn that the Tamchow Mining Co. continues to make substantial progress in a quiet way under very great difficulties. On Saturday last the smelters at Tai-yu-shan turned out a cake of silver weighing 1,272 taels, as the result of treating six tons of ore from the mines at Tamchow. This is good enough for anything, and it only requires a little more perseverance on the part of Mr. Ho Amei and the other leading promoters of this industry to eventually ensure a splendid success.

PARIS is popularly supposed to be the cradle of Italian opera. The barbarians of the outer world may not appreciate the beauties of such performances, but in Paris the popular taste has been so educated that Italian opera is generally supposed to be regarded with great favor. For some reason, however, which is not apparent, it has fallen into disfavor, and the present season has resulted in dismal failure. People of fashion have not attended, the houses have not been half filled upon any occasion, and the press concede that Italian opera as an attraction in Paris is positively dead.

THE maple-sugar crop, including syrup, of the United States, is placed at forty to fifty millions of pounds.

IT is stated that heavy rains in East Java have materially checked sugar-cane crushing, but that planters look hopefully upon the future, from the recent rise in the price of sugar. The probability of the permanency of that "rise" is not discussed.

TO-MORROW morning between 9 and 10.30 o'clock the steam-launch carrying the Bethel flag will call alongside any vessel hoisting code pennant C. to convey men ashore to 11 a.m. service at St. Peter's Seamen's Church, returning about 12.30.

WE read that women are crowding men type-setters out of the London printing offices. The female work is said to be not as free from errors as the men's, although the women work as fast. We don't mind trying the experiment in this office if the female candidates are suitable.

IN Singapore the lawyers have decided by a majority of 12 to 1—there is evidently at least one first class legal fossil in the Straits Settlements—; that barristers' wigs will in future be dispensed with, as being unsuited to the climate. We shall be glad to know, apart altogether from climatic influences, of what use wigs are from any point of view in a court of justice! They are a penny show business which ought to have been abolished generations ago.

MORE revelations of brokers' goings-on. At the Police Court to-day E. Josephs, of the first floor, 40 Hollywood Road, a member of the unnumbered legion of brokers, was summoned for assault by no less a person than his cook. The yellow *chef* said that on Thursday he broke a tumbler, and because he wouldn't pay for it the defendant slapped his face several times.—Joseph swore by Abraham, Jacob and Co. that it wash not true; he might have been unduly excited over the Rustomjee-Potts verdict, but he never laid his hands on the cook once, except in the way of kindness.—Case dismissed.

ONE of the most interesting cases at present on the Supreme Court list is that of *Pitman v Wotton and Deacon*. We await the trial with the greatest interest. Wotton and Deacon are solicitors in this colony who have lately been more or less intimately connected with the floating of a very large number of limited liability undertakings; Mr. Pitman, an old friend and valuable patron of the defendant firm, has been a leading figure in the Far East for the past thirty years. Some interesting disclosures as to the inner and personal relations betw en Hongkong solicitors and their clients are promised, so that the trial, if the matters at issue ever come to a trial, is certain to provide interesting gossip.

MR. Pol'ock spent over an hour this morning trying to decide the rights of a row that occurred at Wong-nei-chung some ten days ago. Mr. Webber, as representing one side, and Mr. Rodyk, as the legal luminary on the other side, assisted him. Two Chinamen living down there got fighting and breaking the peace and a lot of other things, and a *lukong* stepped majestically in. He now charged then with disorderly conduct, and they countered with a summons against him for assault. Owing to our representative's inability to understand anything about the case we are unable to give particulars, but in the end the first defendant was held in recognisances of $10 to behave himself for the next so long, and his companion was fined $1 50. The charge against the *lukong* was withdrawn, and one of the witnesses fined $5. As there seemed a chance that b th lawyers would be convicted of arson, and probably the dock-constable ordered to arrest himself, the Court cleared instanter.

THERE is a leading article in last night's *China Mail* on the *Potts v. Rustomjee* case. We have read lots of idiotic rubbish in this dishclout of a newspaper, but never 'aught like this.' We have no time at present to expose in detail the ignorance—or it may be something worse—of the missionary scribe, but merely draw attention to two points which are of sufficient importance to interest the public. The lying scoundrel of the *China Mail* asserts that "the question of the legality or illegality" of the combination charged against Messrs. Shewan, Potts, Duer, Watson, Grimble & Co., "was shirked." Why, the finding of the jury that this combination, confederation or conspiracy—they all mean exactly one and the same thing in law—did actually exist, and that the plaintiff Potts was a member of it, was the ground on which their verdict, which set aside the plainly defined terms of an admittedly legal contract, was based. Had this combination been justified in law there were no grounds whatever for the jury to ignore the conditions of a contract which, *prima facie*, was a perfectly valid one. For the information of the *China Mail* blockhead, and all others whom it may concern, we may state that the jury's verdict, instead of shirking the legality or illegality of Messrs. Shewan, Potts, & Co.'s badly managed "corner," is in point of fact a finding that each and all of these aspiring conspirators have been guilty of an offence against the laws of this colony for which they might be placed in the dock on a criminal charge. Any lawyer who knows his business—they are not numerous in Hongkong—will without a second thought satisfy the interested members of the 'long firm' on this point. The *China Mail* fails to see that there was any packing of cards on the part of the combination, and contends that "it was a game of bluff, and the sides were about equal." Well, the jury found otherwise, and their opinion decided the question. However, we are not surprised that our contemporary's authority was unable to comprehend what was as clear as day to everybody else; it would be most unreasonable to expect even ordinary intelligence from such a source. Sawdust brains, like the principles of Judas Iscariot, are still at a discount. There are oth r points in this article which require to be exposed and shown up to public ridicule, but knowing that they can in the meantime do but very little, if any harm, we leave them over for the present. It is an axiom in English law that the receiver of stolen goods is as bad as the thief; the man who wrote the article in the *China Mail*, holding up the "corner" in Ropes as a perfectly legitimate business, if not a special act of virtue, is even worse than the leading actors in one of the most barefaced swindles ever perpetrated in the guise of fair and honest dealing.

STATISTICS lately published show that there are 2,272 soldiers six feet or over in height in the British Army.

WE are informed by the agent of the Messageries Maritimes that the Company's steamer *Saghalien*, with the next French mail, left Saigon to-day at 2 p.m. for this port.

A RUSSIAN naval officer has invented a method of searching the sea or coast by night, which does not reveal the position of the ship. A mortar fires a buoyant shell containing a compound, which ignites on reaching the water and lights up the surrounding area.

A PLEASING presentation was made by the European members of the police force this morning, the recipient being Sergeant Hugh McKay, and the testimonial a handsome gold watch. Sergeant McKay is invalided home, after twelve years' service. Inspector Stanton made the presentation in a few kindly words, which were briefly and feelingly replied to.

THE Editor of this journal has at present pending an action at law against the Editor of the *China Mail* for alleged libel, in which damages are laid at $10,000. As this suit will shortly be submitted to the Chief Justice and a special jury in the Supreme Court, our comparative reticence in dealing with certain matters indirectly pertinent to that case, which have been vaguely alluded to in the *China Mail*, will be thoroughly understood and appreciated by our readers.

IT seems that the general argument that the habitual drinking of wine lessens the consumption of spirits is not borne out by the experience of some of the prominent London clubs. It has been found by those who are in a position to know that several years ago the favorite drink of the frequenters of those clubs was champagne. This was subsequently changed for claret, which held sway for some time. But alas, for the argument quoted! From claret the club tipplers have gone quietly to whisky—and Irish whisky, too—and the consumption of that variety of liquor is now said to be far in excess of that of any other brand.

THE approach of the time when the Hongkong Electric Company will compete for the lighting of the city is making the Gas Company run its hands through its back hair and brush about. They are putting down a dozen three-light lamps in Queen's Road, at the bottom of Glenealy, &c., changing the burners of about a hundred other lamps for new ones, using nearly double the amount of gas, and making frantic efforts to get lamp-posts set up at the Peak. Now, if they will take about a dollar a thousand off the price of their gas, and run a little more illuminating power into it as it rushes out of the retort, or whatever it is, we will see about extending their contract.

SOMEBODY in the *China Mail* thinks that the jury in *Potts v. Rustomjee* might at least have awarded the plaintiff $130 per share as a fair compromise. We invite this somebody to show cause—reasonable cause—for such a conclusion. If $130, why not $150, the amount Mr. Rustomjee offered by circular? If $130, why not $166, the amount Mr. Rustomjee agreed to pay for 400 shares to Messrs. Joseph and Fredericks—in order to enable him to settle the whole of his contracts for 'short-sales'—, conditionally that such shares were not bought from the "ring"? We challenge the *China Mail* to justify in any reasonable way why the estimate of the jury should have been $130.

THE circumstances attending the death of one of the crowd of "stragglers" from the *Victor Emanuel*, briefly referred to last evening, turn out to be as follows—Four marines and a gunner were absent beyond their leave, having been drinking. They got a bottle of Old Tom gin and went up the hill-side as far as Bowen Road, and after partaking of the liquor lay down in the shade to sleep. After some time one awoke and found that another, a marine named George Parrot, had rolled some little way down, and was lying exposed to the sun. After a while an attempt was made to rouse him, and he was then found to be dead. The remainder were arrested for being absent from the ship and sent on board this morning.

THE Share Market has been thoroughly demoralised for some days past. Our list of quotations is as nearly accurate as it is possible to make it, and still it may not be altogether reliable. As a number of stocks are quoted at altogether false rates, we propose placing before our readers during the course of next week a detailed statement of the actual position and prospects of such enterprises as the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., the China Sugar Refining Co., the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., the Luzon Sugar Refining Co., and half a dozen others, the market prices of which have been forced up to ridiculously high figures, principally by directors, employés, and their touts and toadies. The Rope "corner" is not the only one that has been organised in the colony since last January; we have several others on the list, which shall be fully exposed.

THE New York *Maritime Register* states that there was recently exhibited in New York a small model of the Bender propeller. It worked very satisfactorily indeed and seemed to demonstrate the superiority claimed for it over that of other methods of propulsion for vessels. It is somewhat similar in construction to the ordinary paddle-wheel, but *differs from it* in having only four arms to which the paddles are attached. These work in a chamber in the centre of the vessel below the water line. The wheel chamber is open to the water and is so constructed that the centrifugal motion of the paddles keeps it free from water. Among the points of excellence claimed for this propeller are;—Much greater speed than wheels of direct action give; that, however much the ship may be pitched by a storm, the wheel can never be out of the water, thus greatly saving power and doing away with the necessity for a marine governor—racing and slip being unknown; the ability to turn the vessel upon its centre; the ability to use much lighter engines of the high-speed class; the cost of fitting a vessel with these propellers is low; their construction is simple and together with the machinery occupy but a comparatively small space. The owners of this patent are The American Marine and Canal Propeller Co., at 104 Walnut street, Philadelphia, where any information in respect of it may be obtained.

NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. and A. Co.'s steamship *Cotterthun*, Capt. Hugh Craig, from Sydney and ports of call, arrived in harbour this afternoon. For the subjoined telegrams we are indebted to our Colonial exchanges:—

LONDON, June 12th.

Two excursion trains, laden with 1200 Sunday school children, came into collision at Armagh, in Ireland. The effects of the collision were terrible. One hundred of the children were killed, and one hundred others were injured.

June 13th.

Four railway officials at Armagh have been arrested for neglect of duty.

M. Garashanine, leader of the Progressist party in Servia, who appealed against a charge of shooting at sundry persons with intent to kill, has been liberated.

The *Vossische Zeitung*, a continental newspaper, states that Russia has issued orders for the supply of 4,000,000 boots for the army; and also for the immediate storing of provender for the troops massed on the western frontier.

The scheme proposed by General Gourko for fortifying Poland will cost 30,000,000 roubles.

The work will be commenced at once.

Russia is increasing the strength of her artillery forces.

June 14th.

The Right Rev. Edward King, D.D., Bishop of Lincoln, against whom proceedings were instituted for alleged ritualistic practices, has admitted the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

At the Manchester Whitsuntide meeting yesterday the race for the principal event, the Manchester Cup, resulted as under:—

Manchester Cup (handicap); a piece of plate value 200 guineas, and 2000 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of sovs. each; second horse to receive 100 sovs., and the third 50 sovs. out of the stakes. About 1¼ mile and 196 yards.

Lord Lurgan's b h Coitillon, by Hagioscope—Mabille, 4 years 1
Mr. H. E. Tidy's br c Indian Prince, by Thuringian Prince—Mrs. Skelton, 3 years..... 2
Sir R. Jardine's ch c Lord Lorne, by Hampton—Lady Lucas, 3 years 3

The Turkish Envoy at Vienna warns the Porte that unless diplomacy is resorted to by the Powers to moderate the hostility of the Servian Regents, Austria will be compelled to go to war with Servia.

The Porte has reinforced the Turkish garrison on the Servian frontier.

The Vienna *Fremdenblatt* declares that neither Austria nor the other great Powers can afford to remain idle onlookers if Servia attempts to translate its Liberal programme into actions.

The Regents of Servia have favourably received Russia's proposal for the immediate conclusion of a military convention between Russia and Servia.

The Turkish Grand Vizier states that if the vassal states of Turkey are attacked the Porte will remain neutral unless an integral part of Turkey is invaded.

State officials and the Press in Berlin express grave distrust as to the intentions of Russia. They fear that the Czar has entered upon a new period of activity in the Balkans.

The bourses are agitated.

The Servian Liberals, instigated by the Russian Minister at Belgrade, have approved of the reunion of all Servian Powers.

Russia is insisting that the Porte shall fulfil its engagements in Armenia.

An impression prevails that Prince Nikita of Montenegro will be proclaimed King of Servia in the autumn, and that this move will be followed by an active agitation on the part of Russia in the winter, culminating in war in the spring.

June 15th.

S. J. Paul Kruger, President of the Transvaal Republic, has despatched General Smidt, with a strong artillery escort, to Swaziland.

It is generally supposed that this move on the part of President Kruger is a preliminary step to the annexation of Swaziland to the Transvaal.

General Boulanger asserts that on the eve of the Schnabele frontier incident last year he secretly equipped an army reserve, giving France 600,000 troops over those of Germany. M. Ferron's hostility to the scheme led to the revelation of General Boulanger's plans, thereby enabling Germany to place her troops on an equal footing.

Alexander Sullivan, who was arrested on a charge of having been concerned with others in the murder of Dr. Cronin, of Chicago, has been admitted to bail in a sum of $20,000 dollars.

Wood, the jockey, has been examined before the arbitrators appointed to settle the differences between Sir George Chetwynd and the Earl of Durham, arising out of the charges made against the former by Lord Durham. He deposed that he had no interest in the stable of Sherrard, trainer of Sir George Chetwynd's racehorses. He was unable to explain the large payments made to Sherrard. Sir George Chetwynd sometimes backed horses for him (Wood).

June 17th.

The Montenegrin Government has made a formal demand to the Porte for redress on account of the murder of a Montenegrin Chief by Albanians during a raid, inasmuch as these Albanians are subjects of the Porte.

On the Montenegrin frontier, great alarm exists amongst the inhabitants, who are in fear of an Albanian raid upon them.

A *Central News* despatch states that Frank Woodruff, who has confessed to complicity in in the murder of Dr. Cronin, at Chicago, has made a further confession, which implicates both the Sullivans—one of whom, Alexander Sullivan, has already been arrested upon the Coroner's Court verdict—Detective Coughlin and Moroney and Macdougall.

Moroney and Macdonald, who were arrested in New York for complicity in the Cronin murder, have been discharged, as they could not be identified.

The statement made by General Boulanger that in connection with the Schnabele incident, in April, 1887, when the General was Minister for War, he caused the army reserves to be quietly prepared, so giving France 60,000 more troops than Germany, has caused much excitement in Paris.

The Government journals, which are strongly opposed to General Boulanger, stigmatise this statement as "an impudent invention." In order to ascertain the facts of the affair, communication has been made with ex-President Grévy (in whose *régime* the Schnabele incident occurred), but his replies appear to conflict.

The affair is causing great sensation.

Three steamers belonging to Captain Wissman's expedition on the east coast of Africa, are missing. The German fleet in those waters are now searching for the vessels.

The Indian Government has granted Ayoub Khan, cousin of the Ameer of Afghanistan, and a pretender to the throne, permission to visit Cashmere. It is alleged that the object of Ayoub's visit is merely for the purposes of sport.

The marriage of the Grand Duke Paul, youngest brother of the Czar of Russia, to Princess Alexandra, oldest daughter of the King of Greece, was celebrated yesterday with great pomp.

It is officially denied at St. Petersburg and Belgrade that a military convention has been entered into between Russia and Servia. Both the Russian and Servian authorities are endeavouring to allay the alarming reports which prevail.

It is considered unlikely that Austria will invade Servia, however much the latter State may provoke her. The general feeling is that Austria will hold herself ready for next spring, when war with Russia is expected to take place.

Letters from Uj-ji dated March 10 state that Stanley has met Tippoo Tib, who is expected to arrive at Zanzibar about the middle of July. Stanley, who is accompanied by Emin Pasha (Dr. Schnitzler, is following Tippoo.

Stanley and Emin are forcing their way from Mombassa, through Masailand, to the coast.

Lord Marcus Beresford, who, on being examined in the Chetwynd-Durham dispute case on behalf of Lord Durham, and who made an accusation of false running against some horses of which Sir George Chetwynd owned one, has confirmed his charge against Woods of foul riding. At the same time Lord Marcus Beresford acquits Sir Geoge Chetwynd of any guilty knowledge.

Horrible barbarities are reported to have taken place at New Calabar, where scores of persons were sacrificed on the occasion of the funeral of the late king.

The committee of the Father Damien Memorial, proposed to be arranged by public subscription collected in England, have held a meeting at Marlborough House, when there was a great and aristocratic gathering.

The Prince of Wales, President of the Committee, was chairman, and said that already there were a quarter of a million lepers in India, whilst the disease was spreading in Africa and Australia. At the present moment, his Royal Highness said, there was a man suffering from the disease of leprosy who was actually employed in the London meat market.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Cardinal Manning also addressed the gathering, which approved of the scheme already outlined by the Committee, including the establishment of a leper hospital at Molokai, and the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the progress of leprosy in India.

The Right Rev. Dr. Edward T. O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick, has ordered the closing of Knockea Church in that diocese, owing to the persistent boycotting by the inhabitants of a farmer who is accused of "grabbing."

June 18th.

Admiral Krantz, the French Minister of Marine, is reluctant to accept the pressure which has been brought to bear for increasing the strength of the Navy, so as to make it equal to the united fleets of Italy and Germany, at a cost of 50,000,000 francs. The French Government is reorganising the Levant squadron.

The champagne syndicate of Paris claim an exclusive right to the use of the word "champagne," and have lodged a protest against the manufacturer of champagne in Australia infringing their rights.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir James Fergusson, Political Secretary to the Foreign Office, stated that Germany did not approve of the action of the German commander at Samoa in overhauling the steamer *Richmond* during the outbreak of hostilities between Mataafa and the Germans. The German Government is considering the question of awarding compensation to the owners of the *Richmond*.

Legal authority in Crete has entirely collapsed. An insurrection has broken out, and the mob have committed many excesses. Villages have been wrecked, and property everywhere destroyed. There was much loss of life.

In the House of Lords, last night, Viscount Lamington declared that if one of the Queen's regiments landed in Victoria they would be welcomed with enthusiasm by the whole colony.

The Ascot Meeting commenced to-day, when the race for the Ascot Stakes resulted as follows:—

Sir R. Jardine's ch c Lord Lorne, by Hampton—Lady Lucas, 3 years..... 1
Mr. J. R. Gubbins's b h Ashplant, by Umpire—Cecropia, 6 years 2
Mr. Noel Fenwick's br c Tissaphernes, by Xenophon—Twitter, 5 years 3

June 19th.

The Emperor William of Germany has been ordered by his physicians to take complete rest. He starts on a fishing excursion in Norway on the 30th instant.

The *Daily News* states that Servia has rejected the proposal of Russia for a military convention, after Austria had demanded an unequivocal declaration by Servia of her intentions.

Austria intends asking for an extra military credit of 9,000,000 florins.

In the House of Commons last night, the Secretary for War said her Majesty's Government had every hope that the guns for the defences of Singapore would be forwarded in a few weeks. The big guns intended for the defence of the important Imperial coaling stations would be supplied during the current year. The manufacture of the six-inch guns for the minor coaling stations was nearly finished.

The London butchers are indignant at the statement made by Prince of Wales at the recent gathering at Marlborough House in connection with the Damien memorial, to the effect that there was a man suffering from leprosy who was actually employed in the London meat market. They altogether deny the truth of the assertion of His Royal Highness.

President Paul Kruger, of the Transvaal, disclaims that he has any intention to interfere with Swaziland.

MELBOURNE, June 20th.

Preliminary arrangements are being made for the seventh team of Australian cricketers to visit England next season. H. F. Boyle will assume the management. The intention is that the team shall not play preliminary matches in the colony, and they will disband as soon as they land on their return. The idea is to secure Murdoch, Giffen, M'Donnell, Blackham, Turner, Ferris, Trott, and Bruce as the backbone of the team, the balance to be selected on the season's play. There is some doubt as to Bruce joining. If they are willing, Bonnor and Spofforth will be included in the team.

LONDON, June 20th.

It is feared in Berlin that the action of the British Government in postponing the Sugar Bounties Convention Bill until next session will lead to the bill being eventually abandoned.

A plebiscite has been taken in Pennsylvania upon a proposal to prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquors. The result was that the proposal was rejected by a majority of 200,000.

It is stated that the action for breach of promise of marriage brought by Miss Phyllis Broughton, an actress, against Lord Dangan, has been settled by the payment of £2000 to the plaintiff, together with £500 costs.

June 21st.

Martin Burke, who was arrested at Winnipeg for having been concerned in the murder of Dr. Cronin at Chicago, has not confessed, as was at first reported. He opposes the extradition warrant issued against him.

The Chicago police allege that Burke and Michael Cooney, both of whom are members of the Clan-na-Gael, were the actual murderers of Cronin.

The London reporter of the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* declares that the Melbourne press are attacking Mr. Dillon under orders from Downing Street.

The Turkish Commission, which was despatched to Crete to inquire into the grievances

of the Cretans, is pacifying the populace, who had revolted against the Turkish authorities

In the Chamber of Deputies, M. de Freycinet, Minister for War, stated yesterday that France was on a level with and probably ahead of Germany in regard to military preparations.

June 22nd.

The leper who, according to the statement of the Prince of Wales, was employed in the London Meat Market, has now been removed to one of the London hospitals.

The *Standard* states that Mr. Dillon is prudently touting when the plan which he engineered is breaking down.

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* announces that Mr. Dillon's mission to Australia is an enormous success, and that his visit is arousing widespread sympathy in the colonies.

Sir James Fergusson has intimated in the House of Commons that France will not compensate the Rev. Mr. Jones for his expulsion from the Island of Mare, in the Loyalty Group, by the French, but will only inquire into the alleged seizure of his property.

The naval manœuvres which are to be carried out on a large scale off Spithead in August will be conducted by Vice-Admiral Baird and Rear-Admiral Sir George Tryon.

June 23rd.

In connection with the arbitration in the turf dispute between Sir George Chetwynd and the Earl of Durham, Major Egerton asserts that he suggested that an inquiry should be held into Fullerton's running. He further declares that a ring of jockeys was formed, of which there were seven members, and four of these jockeys are still riding.

The semi-official journal, *Independence Roumanie*, denounces the action of the Servian Regents towards Austria. It condemns the proposal to form a great Servia.

A Russian journalist has been expelled from Servia for drafting an anti-Austrian manifesto.

Further evidence in connection with the murder of Dr. Cronin, of Chicago, has been brought to light. A young man named George Brooks declares that he and his sweetheart saw a trunk containing Cronin's body placed in a waggon and deposited in the sewer where the mutilated remains were found. He swears that he can identify the men who placed the body where it was discovered.

MELBOURNE, June 23rd.

The Acting-Governor has received the following telegram from Sir Henry Loch:—"Please inform the Prime Minister that I have been urged by her Majesty's Government to accept the appointment of Governor of the Cape Colony and High Commissioner for South Africa. Under the circumstances I feel that it is my duty to place my services at the disposal of her Majesty's Government, although I regret that I will cease to be Governor of Victoria. I return in October as Governor of Victoria, accompanied by my wife and family, and leave for the Cape in November."

LONDON, June 24th.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, in addressing the Austro-Hungarian Delegations, assured the deputies that the foreign policy of the Empire was unchanged. The continued increase in the warlike forces elsewhere compelled Austria to perfect her means of defence. The European situation remained uncertain. Austria was in complete unison with the allies, and it was hoped that peace would be preserved. The Emperor regretted the abdication of King Milan; but he expressed the hope that the prudence and patriotism of the Servians would be the means of averting serious danger. He rejoiced in the steady progress which was being made in Bulgaria.

MELBOURNE, June 24th.

Mr. J. T. Brown, the unsuccessful candidate for Gunbower at the recent general election, has brought an action for libel against the *Age*, claiming £20,000 damages. The alleged libel consists in the journal in question having referred to him as a Roman Catholic, in consequence of which a number of persons who had promised to vote for him refrained from so doing.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

ROME, 10th June.

Intelligence received here from Massowah states that Barambaras Kafel with his principal chiefs have been exiled to Assab.

The leaders of the tribes at Bogos will make their submission to the Italian Commandant at Keren.

CAIRO, 10th June.

It is reported that a force of friendlies, under Bechir's brother, have routed a party of dervishes at a place two days' march south of Abrak in the Korosko desert. Fifty dervishes are said to have been killed and an Emir and six men taken prisoners.

VIENNA, June 10th.

The inauguration of the Giordano Bruno monument at Rome has given great offence to the Ultramontane party in Austria. The Bishop of Linz ordered public prayers to be offered "in expiation of the outrage" to which the Pope and the Church had to submit, and the Clerical *Vaterland* characterizes the inauguration as scandalous and as a *fête* worthy of the devil.

King Alexander of Servia will leave Belgrade on June 26th for the convent of Sitcha, where his coronation is to take place. He will be accompanied by the Regents and the members of the Cabinet. The Minister of Russia at Belgrade will probably take part in the ceremony; but whether the other Powers will be represented is still quite uncertain.

The Bulgarian Government has imposed an additional tax of 2*l.* per ton on French sugar entering Eastern Roumelia *viâ* Constantinople and Adrianople. The French Ambassador at Constantinople has addressed a note to the Porte protesting against this arbitrary measure as contrary to existing treaties. In this note Eastern Roumelia is of course treated as an integral part of the Turkish Empire, under the control of the Turkish Government. The Porte has promised to investigate the matter.

THE CHETWYND-DURHAM LIBEL CASE.

On the 10th ultimo the Right Hon. J. Lowther, M.P., the Earl of March, and Prince Soltykoff, the three stewards of the Jockey Club appointed to act as arbitrators in the action for libel brought by Sir George Chetwynd against the Earl of Durham, sat in No. 5 Queen's Bench Court, Royal Courts of Justice, to proceed with the the arbitration. In his statement of claim the plaintiff claimed £20,000 damages by reason of the following libel in a speech delivered by the defendant at the Gimcrack Club, at York on December 13, 1887:—

"No owners of horses ought to put up any jockey suspected of or known to be guilty of pulling horses. Unfortunately I know many very honest and straight-forward owners of horses who employ the services of a notorious jockey because he rides well and because they adopt the selfish principle that it is better to have him on their side than against them. I go further than this. Some owners employ him because they think that he can 'square' some other jockeys in the race and thus insure the victory for his mount if he has backed it. I consider such a policy on the part of owners to be a direct encouragement to malpractices on the part of jockeys. What an example it is to young jockeys and apprentices eager to get on in their profession to see owners of all ranks and degrees employing a jockey whom these very boys have seen pulling horses in races in which they have been riding. If we blame owners for putting up certain jockeys of ill repute to win them races, what are we to say of owners who employ them to win them money. There is a considerable difference in my mind between winning races and money on the turf. The former is a manly, exciting sport of emulation and rivalry, the latter too often an ignoble struggle to outwit other people. There is a well-known and what the sporting Press calls a fashionable and aristocratic racing stable that has been conspicuous throughout the racing season for their constant and inexplicable in and out running of horses. Their running has surprised and disgusted the public besides losing them their money, it has driven the handicapper to his wit's end to discover the true form of the horses he has to apportion weights to, and it has scandalized all true lovers of the sport of horse racing. But the darkest part of the matter is this—that the owners or nominal owners of the horses to which I am alluding win large stakes when their horses are successful, but do not lose much when they are beaten. If you wish to purify the turf you must go to the fountain head. The Jockey Club members, with scarcely one exception, are honourable, straight-forward gentlemen. I am certain that it is as much a matter of regret to all of them as it is to me that some men equal to us in social position and in racing influence have failed to maintain the fair reputation of the turf. The higher a man's position on the turf the more needful is it that he should be above reproach. If we find that such a man or men continue with impunity to break the rules of racing law and the code of honour amongst gentlemen, let us treat them as they deserve to be treated, as unfit to mix with us and associate with us in the sport we love, otherwise we give too good grounds to the opponents of racing who assert that we fail to maintain the standard below which any sport must stand condemned as pernicious and destructive to the morals of the nation."

The defendant in his statement of defence alleged that the words complained of were true in substance and in fact. In pursuance of an order of Master Butler's, the defendant, on April 18, 1888, delivered "particulars of justification"

These were to the effect that the jockey referred to as suspected or known to be guilty of pulling horses is Charles Wood, who was formerly the principal jockey riding for Sherrard's stables at Newmarket. Several horses are named as conspicuous for their constant and inexplicable in-and-out running through 1887, and it is alleged they were not fairly ridden. The plaintiff is said, upon every occasion when these horses ran, to have won large sums of money, but lost very small sums or none at all when they were beaten. He is stated to have employed Chrles Wood because he could square other jockeys. A connection is then traced between the plaintiff, Wood and a person named Levis. He is alleged to have represented Sherrard the trainer to be an owner, while this was not the case, Wood being owner, and failing to register his interest in the horses with the racing authorities. That he intended that his horse *Fullerton* should not win certain races with the view of inducing the handicapper to handicap the horse on more favourable terms in subsequent races, and did not back his horses to win as he was not intended to win. The result of this was that the horses, being handicapped, won, and the plaintiff, who had backed his horse for large sums, won as well as Wood.

Sir Henry James, Q.C., Mr. Pollard, Mr. A. T. Lawrence, and Mr. Isaacs, instructed by Mr. A. E. Sydney, appeared for the plaintiff in the action, Sir George Chetwynd; Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., Mr. C. Mathews, and Mr. Magniac, instructed by Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, represented the Earl of Durham.

Sir H. James, in opening the case, said that it came before the arbitrators by way of reference in the libel action brought by Sir George Chetwynd against the Earl of Durham. In that action complaint was made by Sir G. Chetwynd of certain words spoken by Lord Durham on December 13th, 1887, in a speech made by him at a dinner of the Gimcrack Club at York. In his speech Lord Durham did not mention the persons by name against whom he preferred the charges, but there was no doubt of his intention to attack particular persons and the plaintiff was covered by the general terms used. When asked specifically whether he intended to charge Sir George Chetwynd with having acted in a manner which, if true, would make him unworthy to associate with honourable men, Lord Durham at once took the straightforward course of admitting that he did refer to Sir G. Chetwynd. For reasons which he would assume were in his own mind perfectly sufficient, Lord Durham thought fit to make an attack against a certain stable now admitted to be the stable carried on by a man named Sherrard. There was one stable pointed at by Lord Durham, and it came to Sir George Chetwynd's ears that was his stable, in which he was chiefly interested, he being the principal owner of the horses in that stable. Accordingly Sir George Chetwynd thought it better when these rumours reached him to send a relative to Lord Durham to ask whether he was the person attacked. Lord Durham at once said:—"I do mean to accuse Sir George Chetwynd of having connived at a series of malpractices which are contrary to the rules of racing." These charges were repeated by Lord Durham before the Jockey Club. Sir George Chetwynd thought that the questions raised by these charges ought to be investigated by a perfectly competent and impartial tribunal, and he was happy to think that such a tribunal had been secured, and he now courted the most complete investigation that the arbitrators, with their skilled knowledge, could make into these matters. He had nothing to conceal; he had everything to disclose, and he simply asked that there should be the most complete investigation into the charges brought against him. What was the particular matter as to which dishonourable conduct was charged against Sir George Chetwynd? The charge was that jockeys were to lose races on some occasions, and that he did not then invest money; that he thereby obtained a more favourable handicapping, and that when his horses were run to win he made considerable sums of money. The charge was "You pull your horses and you do not back them." He need scarcely point out that such a charge was a very gross one, affecting the whole life and character of Sir George Chetwynd. He was charged not only with pulling his horses when he did not back them, but with afterwards backing his horses after that dishonourable practice had been pursued. He should be able to place evidence before the arbitrators which would prove that this serious charge was entirely unfounded, and he would offer a full explanation as to all the minor charges brought against him. When this action for libel was brought in the High Court a statement of claim was delivered, and on the part of Lord Durham a statement of defence was put in, the effect of which was that Lord Durham justified what he had said. All the charges were originally of a general character, but it was fortunate for Sir George Chetwynd that under the rules of the Court Lord Durham had to deliver particulars of justification, by which he specified the exact charges which he brought against Sir George Chetwynd. It was clear from that document that the year Lord Durham had in his mind when he spoke of "the racing season" was 1887

There was a specific charge in respect of some races that Sir G. Chetwynd started horses intending them not to win, in order to get a more favourable handicapping in other races. Sir George Chetwynd had answered interrogatories, and since the month of May, 1887, these had been in the hands of Lord Durham and his advisers, and it was with a full knowledge of them that the defendant now attempted to justify his speech. Lord Durham's advisers had now had inspection of Sir George Chetwynd's betting book, and had taken copies of it, and they had also seen his bank book. The first charge was that at the Lincolnshire Handicap on March 23, 1887, Sir George Chetwynd, did not back his horse to win. The fact was that, unfortunately for Sir George Chetwynd, he backed the horse for £742 10s. to win. He obtained odds against the horse amounting to £10,495 against his £742 10s. Some of his friends stood in with him in his bets, and the result was that his own losses were £427 10s. on Fullerton for the race.

Sir H. James then answered the allegations *seriatim*, and said:—In the 23d paragraph the charge of cognizance with malpractices would seem to apply to Lord Lurgan, Sir George Arthur, Mr. Hammond, General Owen Williams, and other owners. Did his learned friend intend to withdraw that charge?

Sir C. Russell.—I will as regards General Owen Williams.

Sir H. James said that the meaning of that was that the charge remained that Lord Lurgan, Sir George Arthur, Sherrard, and others were charged with cognizance with the unfair running of their horses. If those owners were charged with being parties in an unfair transaction, why were they not properly charged before the stewards of the Jockey Club, and thus allowed an opportunity of meeting the accusations which were involved in that paragraph of the particulars? What could have been the object of Sir G. Chetwynd in concurring, as he was charged with doing, with these malpractices. The horses did not belong to him; he had no reason to follow or back them. Why should he back General Owen Williams's Shimmer or General Owen Williams's Success? The charge made at York, and most of the subsequent charges against Sir George Chetwynd, referred to his connexion with a stable the business of which was carried on by a person named George Richard Sherrard. Sherrard came into contact with many people who had every opportunity of testing his character. If he was honest, these charges must be looked upon with some light thrown upon them in consequence of the trainer's character. The position of Sir George Chetwynd towards Sherrard was this—he gave him his fullest confidence, consulted him as to his horses, and there was some approach to general agency in dealing with his horses in his absence. If these charges were true in respect of the horses Sir G. Chetwynd had in Sherrard's table, Sherrard must be a party to Sir G. Chetwynd's transactions. Sir George Chetwynd never had the slightest ground for believing that Wood had any interest in the horses in Sherrard's stable. He never heard of any such interest until these charges were made, and, after making inquiries, he was assured no such interest existed. According to his brief, "Not a hair or a tail of these horses belonged to Wood." It was true that Mr. Baird, who raced under the name of Mr. Abington, was part owner with Sir G. Chetwynd in the years 1886 and 1887 of certain horses. The horses were Whitefriar, Abelard, Briton, and Sly. With this exception there never had been any joint ownership between Mr. Baird and Sir G. Chetwynd. There was also no ownership between Wood and Sir G. Chetwynd. He had now dealt with all the charges except one, which was a charge against Sir G. Chetwynd of his conduction relation to Wood. He believed these charges would never have been made at all if it had not been for the fact that rumours and reports existed respecting the character of Charles Wood.

The result of the racing season of 1887 was that Sir George Chetwynd, by backing the horse Fullerton, lost £3,287, and won £2,190, or a balance of £1,097 lost. There were three races to deal with—the Crawford Plate at Newmarket; the Babraham Plate at Newmarket, and the Select Handicap at Newmarket. These races were said to be the objects which Sir G. Chetwynd had in view when he lost the previous eight, and the sums as stated, £1,287 10s. As a matter of fact, Sir G. Chetwynd in the Crawford Plate backed his horse to win £1,400 to £250. In the Babraham Plate he backed the horse for £250 to win £450, and in the Select Handicap Plate he backed the horse for £495 to £130. Did Lord Durham know those facts when he made this charge? It had been urged that Sir G. Chetwynd's object on the 12th and 13th of April and the 28th of October was to secure light handicapping in the Crawfurd and Babraham Plates. But he was told that the weights came out for the Lincoln Handicap and the Crawfurd and Babraham Plates at the same time. In the first race, it was true Sir G. Chetwynd did not expect Fullerton to win. He discussed with his trainer the advisability of running the horse or not, and the trainer said. "I want that horse to have a gallop in public." Sir G. Chetwynd saw the handicapper, Major Egerton, and told him of the condition of Fullerton, and said "You must not take heed of this horse's running on this occasion, because it is absolutely unable to win. It is running for the trainer's purpose only." On the other two occasions he backed Fullerton to win—in the Stewards' Cup and Chesterfield Cup at Goodwood. If this running in 1886 was a dishonest running for the purpose of Sir G. Chetwynd making money, how was it he went on during 1887 in the instances given in paragraph 19, running the horse and backing it so as to lose the sum of £3,287 10s?

The charges were few, but to some extent specific. There was a charge that during the years 1885, 1886, and 1887, Charles Wood was uniformly interested in the betting operations of Sir George Chetwynd had so allowed Wood to have small portions of bets he had made, but only on horses Wood was going to ride. There had never been the slightest privacy in this matter. He had done it openly and known to every one. During the years 1885, 1886, and 1887, when the plaintiff employed Wood, one isolated transaction alone existed upon which this statement was made—the statement that money advances were made by Wood under certain circumstances to the plaintiff. He had alluded to the authority given to Sherrard to act in Sir G. Chetwynd's absence. That authority was to some extent also given to Wood. Sir George Chetwynd did not attend all meetings at which his horses ran, and trusted Wood, who had an opportunity of knowing the merits and demerits of horses running. It became advisable, in Sir G. Chetwynd's interest, that Wood should act for him at times when horses were sold after selling races. Wood bought Portnellan for 300 guineas. He bought that after the race in pursuance of the authority so given. He had made the turf his principal pursuit. He had never thought of representing himself to be a rich man. When the horse in question was bought for him, it was bought under circumstances which gave Sir George Chetwynd no reason to complain, and the real person who bought it was Mr Walter Blake, on Wood's suggestion.

In 1884 an order issued from the Jockey Club that no owner of horses should be allowed to ride as a licensed jockey. Wood at that time owned five horses, and he communicated that fact to Mr. Weatherly. His wish was that these horses should remain in Sherrard's stables. Up to that time it was perfectly legitimate for Wood to own horses; but when the order issued he was bound to obey it. He (Wood) wished to lease these five horses to Sir G. Chetwynd, and he thought that to be consistent with the order. He pressed Sir G. Chetwynd to take over the horses; but it not being found consistent with the order that Wood should remain the owner of the horses, Sir G. Chetwynd bought them from Wood, and he had paid him every farthing—£1,200—for them. It was true—and Sir G. Chetwynd wished no concealment of this fact—that this payment was, owing to his being at the time pressed for money, postponed. But the money had since been paid, every farthing of it; and, with the exception of the postponement of the payment for a time, the price was paid according to the value of the horses. He had now endeavoured to give the outline of the answer which Sir G. Chetwynd had long wished to make to these charges, and which he would himself bear out by his evidence in the box.

Sir C. Chetwynd was called immediately after the adjournment for lunch and examined by Sir H. James. He stated his relationship with Wood and went into details over the various races, and was taken through the various charges contained in the particulars, all of which he denied or explained.

Sir H. James read a summary of bets in the races in which Sir G. Chetwynd had put money on horses for Charles Wood. After further cross examination the case was adjourned until the next day, June 11th, at 11 a.m.

THE BAR AS A PROFESSION IN N.S. WALES.

The Fancy Profession.—Crowds of "Johnnie Raws."—Freetrade Excise on Local Product.—Nice to be an Examiner.—Thirty Guineas a Try.—From the Crowbar to the Bar.—Judas's Rope.—The Final Harlequinade.

(By a More or Less Briefless Barrister.)

"Reading for the Bar" is an excuse that has covered more laziness than anything else except wharf-fishing. The fact that barristers know all about those "shocking divorce cases, my dear," and wear habiliments, when they've got 'em all on, in comparison with which the night-gown and hood of clergymen appear but as the "commonest commonplace," and the further fact that barristers are popularly supposed to make on the average £10,000 a year by orating on behalf of justice *in re* a horse-thief one, &c.—all these things tend to make a man who is reading for the Bar rather a conspicuous and haloed kind of being. He then becomes especially interesting to his own and other people's female relatives, and by discounting his coming fame he secures quite "a good time." Beyond that, reading for the Bar is a business that general impressions decide can be done at any time. The parson can do some of it while the choir is wading through a long hymn, the choirmaster can do some more when the parson is wrestling with the long prayer, and Adolphus can allege that he is thus engaged when he locks himself into his room, whereas in truth and in fact he is on the broad of his back reading a chapter by Ouida or Hawley Smart's latest. Moreover, there is a large indefiniteness about the time that this reading may occupy. We know one man who has been reading for the last 23 years and doesn't know enough yet to argue a case with a fish-monger. Judging from the amount of learning so far acquired it seems possible that he may be called in time to move the probate of his youngest grandson, but there is really no certainty about that even. So from all these causes it happens that whereas there are now 109 practising barristers in New South Wales, there are about 40 students and 1249 others who are "reading for the Bar." Some of which latter number may be called during the present century.

We are often asked what is the best way of qualifying for the Bar in Sydney. The best way is to go to England. The examination fees are less altitudinous there, the rules are not so ghastly in their austerity, and the examiners don't require a candidate to know any more law than, says, a District Court Judge, and then, after being called in England, a barrister has only to pay a fee of 25 guineas to gain admittance here. Come to think of it, though, that 25 guineas is a pretty heavy poll-tax, it represents about 50 per cent. on the average British barrister, and plenty of them would make money by staying in bond for ever rather than pay it. Another way of qualifying is by going through the University and passing the L.L.D. If you do that they call you "Dr.," and the verdant juniors grovel and think you know something. But this way is not very popular just now. The examiners have plucked all the candidates for this exam. for the last two years. It is rumoured that LL.D.'s are only passed in Jubilee years, and there is a nasty row going on between pluckers and plucked. The common way of getting called is in the words and figures following, that is to say, the sucking barrister, having filled himself with his subjects, applies to the Barristers' Admission Board to be admitted to examination. This application must be supported by two testimonials, one of which must be from a barrister or a University graduate to the effect that the applicant is of good fame in the neighbourhood where his tailor resides and not officially known to the police. If the Board are not satisfied they may adjourn the application or demand on affidavit from the milkman to show the hour at which the applicant usually returns from his studies, but the Board generally are quite satisfied. They are not very exacting, and their definition of ineligibles possibly very much resembles that contained in the Association Articles referring to directors of a certain Sydney newspaper—"no one shall be elected who has served a penal sentence or is an uncertified insolvent or a member of Parliament." Being admitted to exam., the candidate enjoys his first privilege in being permitted to deposit the £31 10s. which gives examiners the right to pluck him in five subjects. These are Euclid, Algebra, Latin, History and either German, French or Logic. *As Logic would certainly be useful it is not made* compulsory but as the candidate has a huge and necessary mass of law to learn thereafter, he is compelled to go through the Odes of Horace, Cicero De Officiis, and the Germania of Tacitus in Latin, just to give him a taste for study. If the candidate manages to hump this classic swag successfully he becomes a Student-at-Law; if not, he may be allowed a *post mortem*, or else may be permitted to come again at anytime after twelve months have elapsed, and if he then brings 30 more guineas he can have another try. But he mustn't come for a fresh exam. before the 12 months, as the Board thinks that once a year is quite often enough for any forensic goose to be plucked. A student must immediately upon admission to that degree cease to interest himself in the vulgar labours of this world; he may be a parson or a journalist—both of these classes being rightly esteemed as equal in refinement and virtue—or a school teacher, but if he does any work for reward such as a common clerk is paid for, he is liable to be slated in some undescribed manner. And he must pass two more examinations. Roman Law, Constitutional Law and International Law in one lot, this being the catalogue of joy comprised in the little-go, and finally an examination upon all branches of law as administered in the Courts. Of course the privilege of beholding the examiners is not to be obtained *gratis*. Ten guineas be paid to each of them for the joy of being passed or plucked, and such things as reduced excursion fares for students or semi-annual clearing sales of examiners have never yet occurred.

Having possibly acquired the opinion that the existing tests and disqualifications were not sufficient to prevent barristers from crowding the profession, the Board in 1887 erected additional barriers. They placed an additional excise on the local production of recruits for the "higher branch" of the Devil's own Brigade. First it was made a condition that three years should in any case elapse between the first and final examinations, and to that was superadded the condition that even literary work should be abandoned during the twelve months preceding the "call." What good to anyone except barristers in practice these merciless rules could do no one has yet attempted to show. No greater efficiency has been secured, for the examination standard remains as formerly. The struggle for those who would enter the profession has been made more arduous than before, men who would have entered have been shut out, and the inducement to qualify in England, where the restrictions are less, has been largely increased. These comprise the results of the operation of the rules of '87. The sons and nephews of barristers who desire to follow that profession are not affected, for they are caught green and require at least three years to ripen, during which time they can read in pa's chambers, but to the ordinary crowd of intending barristers—the men who want to go to the Bar, not because pa can shove them along, but because they think their own talents can do the necessary shoving—to these the additional restrictions in many cases are an insuperable bar. The great majority of the best men now at the bar have graduated from other trades and occupations. One rapidly ascending junior was formerly engaged in rapidly ascending gangways with bags of coal on his shoulders—an occupation so lucrative—*ex relatione sua*—that it is a wonder he ever thought of trying anything else. Another at one time was wielding the uncertain pick on a western goldfield; three more were once clergymen, but as we bear them no malice, and desire not that past error should be raked up to disgrace anyone, we will not even suggest their names. Yet another, now an eminent senior, once sold calicos and such things, and dozens besides these have come from journalism and school-teaching, while several, in their misguided youth, have chewed blotting-paper in Government offices. Men of such varied experience are above all others fitted to succed at the Bar, where knowledge of human nature and business invaluable qualification. But it will now be difficult for such men to get through; to the curly-haired boys whose pa is on the bench or before it, the Bar must now look for its recruits. That these unjust, class-favouring rules have not been overridden by Parliament is another instance of the stupid reverence paid by the community to the errors and cruelty of constituted authority.

Having removed all obstructions in his path to the Bar the successful student has finally to be called. But first he must get his "robes" and wig. The former costs anything from two guineas to five according to quality. The genuine article contains a caricature of a pocket stuck on just about where the left shoulder-blade presses; this was used eight centuries ago to carry the fee in. The barrister of those days was so infinitely refined that he could not bear to take his groats in the vulgar fashion, and so the client who stood behind him had to pop them into this pocket, or else the refined one would not accept them at all. The transaction being carried on behind his back he could not be charged with guilty knowledge. The barrister now-a-days is not so "nice"; he grabs the fees with both hands if he can, but, alas! too generally he can't. Juniors are not very particular about having this pocket sewn on. Ordinary pockets are quite big enough to hold all they expect to make for the first decade or so. The gown has one other peculiarity in the form of a long ribbon attached to the left shoulder and falling down in front, cut bias *en directoire*. This was once used by clients as a means of staying the impetuous speed of barristers unwilling from excessive modesty to undertake the client's case. Barristers are not built that way now, nor are their clients; the double process of rushing away and being stopped is performed by the suitors, their advocates having long since ceased to exhibit excessive or any other brand of modesty. This is the correct history of the ribbon; those who insist that it represents the rope which Judas Iscariot used with signal effect have been misinformed, and their statement is not worthy of any credence. Now-a-days the barrister never uses the streamer except to hold himself up by, as he implores a jury to "look at my client's case in the broad sunlight of justice assisted by the farthing rushlight of technical law." The wig likewise has a history. When the monks were forbidden by the English Justinian, the first Edward, to practise in the Courts, they got there just the same, but were obliged to wear wigs to hide their high-foreheads. So to this day it is absolutely necessary for any barrister in every tribunal higher than a police-court to wear an article which boils his brain, makes him look like a waxwork out on sick leave, and costs from 7 to 14 guineas. Of course they can be got second-hand cheaper, but—and this appropriately is a second-hand joke—no junior likes to assume the abandoned habits of a predecessor.

Having dressed for the occasion, the chrysalis about to wing his butterfly way through the ether of his new world (metaphor mixed here, but it is a quotation) gets a senior to "move" him. The senior remarks that the applicant has passed his exams., and then formally moves his admission. The presiding judge, in black cap, says: "Let Mr. Foozleburg be admitted as a barrister-at-law. Mr. Foozleburg, do you move anything?" Foozle., who is standing, dare not reply even in a monosyllabic negative to the question; he solemnly bows, with whatever dignity the painful absurdity of the situation has allowed him to retain, and sits down. This farce in operation is grotesque to two degrees. Any more ludicrous attempt at ceremonial is *never seen outside a pantomime*. It is symbolical of the wrong-headed forms and stupid observances still lingering around legal proceedings, but to a sensitive man it must act as a chill, distinct if momentary, to aspiration and energy. The ceremony ended, Foozleburg has reached the position which men are so anxious to obtain and so glad to renounce. In legal slang he is now "a junior."—*Sydney Bulletin*.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a combination of two most valuable remedies, in a palatable and easily digested form, having great healing and strengthening properties, most valuable in *Consumption* and wasting diseases. Read the following:—"I have found Scott's Emulsion of great benefit in the treatment of phthisical and scrofulous diseases. It is extremely palatable and does not upset the stomach—thus removing the great difficulty experienced in the administration of the plain oil."—D. P. KENNA, L.R.C.S., Surgeon, St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

To-day's Advertisements.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION, No. 311.

WANTED a SECOND BOARDING OFFICER for the Harbour Department.
Salary, $1,380 per annum and Quarters.
Knowledge of Seamanship required.
Applications, with testimonials, to be sent to the Harbour Master before FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at NOON.
By Command,
FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 12th July, 1889. [878

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS against the British Steamship "CARISBROOKE" must be sent in to the Undersigned on or before SATURDAY NEXT, the 20th instant, or they will not be recognised.
MORRIS & RAY,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1889. [876

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Forty-sixth Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, on SATURDAY, the 3rd August, at THREE O'CLOCK in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

And notice is hereby further given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the same Office, on the same day at 3 15 O'CLOCK P.M. when the following special resolutions will be proposed, viz.:—

1.—That the Company may from time to time reduce its Capital.
2.—That the words "Four Thousand Shares" be eliminated from Article No. 20 of the present Articles of Association, and that in lieu thereof there be inserted the words "Eight Thousand Shares."

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st instant to 3rd August, inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. ARNOLD,
Secretary
Hongkong, 13th July 1889 877

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on TUESDAY, the 30th July, 1889, at 4 P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th July, 1889, both days inclusive.
By Order,
A. G. GORDON,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1889. [812

Intimations.

GEORGE FENWICK & Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT, or One Dollar and a Quarter per Share, will be payable to those Persons who are Registered Shareholders on the 14th July, 1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 17th inst., inclusive.
By Order,
GEO. FENWICK,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1889. [856

THE SELAMA TIN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY MEETING of the above named Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 18, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 23rd July, 1889, at 4 O'CLOCK P.M.
By Order of the Directors,
ALEX. LEVY,
Secretary (pro. tem).
Hongkong, 11th July, 1889. [871

TO HEADS OF FIRMS.

A STEADY, temperate, capable BOOK-KEEPER, now in the employ of a Lancashire firm, desires to come out to Hongkong as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, ASSISTANT, or in some similar capacity. Aged twenty-six. Knows his business thoroughly. For particulars as to his ability, &c., apply
"BOOK-KEEPER,"
c/o *Hongkong Telegraph* Office.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1889. [797

CANTON.
THE NEW ORIENTAL HOTEL,
(FORMERLY THE CANTON HOTEL),
Opposite the Steamboat Company's Wharf.

THIS HOTEL, which has been partially rebuilt and thoroughly renovated, and now offers the best accommodation for tourists and visitors to Canton, will be re-opened on the 20th instant.

A first class table kept, with WINES, SPIRITS, etc., of the best quality only, and the charges are extremely moderate.

A WELL FURNISHED BILLIARD ROOM.
A. P. DO ROZARIO,
Manager.
Canton, 11th June 1889. [723

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & Co.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, AND CONTRACTORS,
YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS,
Kowloon.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1889 [703

NOW READY.

THE PRAYA RECLAMATION SCHEME.

A FULL ACCOUNT of the proceedings in connection with this gigantic undertaking, reprinted from the *Hongkong Telegraph*. With plan of the city of Victoria, showing the intended Reclamation,
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
To be obtained at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ld.; Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s; and Mr. W. BREWER'S.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1889.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE is herewith given that from this date, we, ERNST CARL LUDWIG REUTER, JUSTUS FRIEDRICH HEINRICH HEYN, & FRIEDRICH ALEXANDER ALFRED BUESING BROCKELMANN, the remaining PARTNERS in the Firm of PUSTAU & Co., Hongkong Canton, and Shanghai, China, have decided to continue the Business of the said Firm under the name and style of :—

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.

Mr. E. R. FUHRMANN and Mr. CHR. NONCHEN will sign the new Firm per procuration.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [820

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. B. F. R. SCHWARZKOPF in our Firm Ceased on the 1st of May, 1885.

MESSRS FRIEDERICH HEINRICH HOHNKE, FRIEDERICH JOHANN RUDOLPH SCHWARZKOPF, and ANDREAS MATTHIAS VALENTIN SCHONEMAN, have been admitted PARTNERS in our Firm, which now consists of :—

Messrs. JOHN HENRY SMITH,
FRIEDERICH H. HÖHNKE,
FRIEDERICH J. R. SCHWARZKOPF,
and ANDREAS M. V. SCHÖNEMAN.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1889. [792

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS EDMUND DAVIES is admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from this date.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [817

NOTICE.

MR. SILAS EZEKIEL LEVY has this day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

EZEKIEL & JOSEPH.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [819

To be Let.

TO LET.
With Possession from the 1st June.

A ROOMY HOUSE in CARLTON TERRACE, Queen's Road East.

Apply to
[illegible] COMPRADOR.

[illegible] 503

TO LET

[illegible] 5 Duddell Street, [illegible] and dairy rooms, [illegible] ms. Gas and Water [illegible] very moderate. Immediate possession.

Apply to,
"B."
c/o *Hongkong Telegraph* Office.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1889. [869

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession.

CORNER HOUSE, No. 145, WANCHAI ROAD. Water and Gas laid on. Rent moderate.

Apply to
M. J. MOSES,
9, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1889. [775

TO LET,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

NO. 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS, Rent $90 and Taxes.

Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1889. [129

TO LET,
(With Immediate Possession).

A EUROPEAN HOUSE at High Street, formerly occupied by Mr. HAZELAND.

Apply to
AH YON,
No. 80, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1889. [857

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."
No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE,
From 1st June.
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
WESTBOURNE VILLAS.
AT MAGAZINE GAP.

"TUSCULUM."—A very comfortable and very cool 5 Roomed House with Tennis Court, &c. From 1st September.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1889. [13

TO LET.

AT Bonham Road, "RHEDA," a SIX ROOMED BUNGALOW with Tennis Court.

Possession from the 1st July, 1889.

J. M. BASA,
No. 7, Remedios Terrace.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1889. [752

NOTICE.

OFFICES in VICTORIA BUILDINGS TO BE LET with immediate possession.

Apply to
ARTHUR B. RODYK.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1889. [686

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 2, "SMITH'S VILLAS" Magazine Gap, a spacious five roomed HOUSE, with basement and outhouse, excellent view. Expected to be ready 1st August next.

Apply to
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1889. [828

TO BE LET,
From 1st August.

TOP FLAT No. 1, Blue Buildings.

For particulars, apply to
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1889. [811

TO LET,
Possession from the 15th July, 1889.

THE First Floor of HOUSE No. 2, Blue Buildings.

Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1889. [732

NOW IN THE PRESS.

"THE 'CORNER' IN ROPES," a full report in Pamphlet form of the sensational trial, POTTS v. RUSTOMJEE, together with the history of the "Corner," the scene in Court, and other interesting particulars.

Orders for copies to be sent to any of our local Agents, or to "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" Office.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1889.

Masonic.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 5 for 5.30 P.M. precisely.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1889. [870

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [152

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL TO $833,333-33
RESERVE FUND $318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [858

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

£1,000 STG. payable at death, would cost at the rate of :—

£6 18 0 per quarter (*a*) If premiums are payable for whole of life
or £9 11 6 „ (*b*) If premiums are limited to 20 years ;*
or £11 4 6 „ (*c*) If premiums are limited to 15 years ;*
or £13 0 0 „ (*d*) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*

* AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance : after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., £250, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

The same provisons if commenced at age 40 under plan *b* would cost respectively (*a*) £8.150, (*b*) £11.50, (*c*) £13.24, (*d*) £27.08 per quarter.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases ; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED,
Agents,
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

810—4]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [821

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [822

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [823

MANNHEIM REINSURANCE COMPANY IN MANNHEIM.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889 [824

FIRE INSURANCE.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN RATES.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY now accepts Godowns and other First Class Risks at ½ per annum.

The total Accumulated Funds of the Company exceed £6,000,000 sterling.

Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1889. [782

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be kept at the Office of our correspondents, Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, and also at the Pavillon of the Republic of Guatemala in the Exhibition, which may be consulted at any time by visitors from the Far East.

Subscribers to this journal may have their letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., whose services will be placed at the disposal of all inquirers.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [318

TO BE SOLD.

THAT Excellent and Convenient RESIDENCE, containing 8 ROOMS and OUTBUILDINGS and known as "SIN E-KEE," situated at KULANGSOO, AMOY.

For Particulars, apply to
J. F. BROADBENT.

Amoy, 13th June, 1889. [756

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Achilles	Liverpool	July 15th	Butterfield & Swire.
Saghalien	Marseilles	July 16th	Messageries Maritimes.
City of Sydney	San Francisco	July 17th	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
Bengloe	London	July 17th	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Aireatoon Apcar	Calcutta	July 18th	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Gwalior	Bombay	July 27th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Parthia	Vancouver	July 28th	Adamson, Bell & Co

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, via Suez Canal	Deucalion	Butterfield & Swire	July 18th.
London, via Suez Canal	Glaucus	Butterfield & Swire	July 18th.
London and Hamburg	Denbighshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About July 20th.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Ava	Messageries Maritimes.	July 18th, at noon.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Dresden	Melchers & Co.	July 31st, at 4 p.m.
Havre, Hamburg, &c.	Aglaia	Siemssen & Co.	July 21st, at 10 a.m.
New York, via Suez Canal.	Port Caroline	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About July 30th.
San Francisco, via K., &c.	City of Sydney	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	July 25th, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, via A., &c.	Arabic	O. & O. S. S. Co.	July 16th, at noon.
Vancouver, B.C., via K., &c.	Port Augusta	Adamson, Bell & Co.	July 18th, at noon.
Sydney, Melbourne, &c.	Catterthun	Russell & Co.	July 18th, at 4 p.m.
Sydney and Melbourne	Duke of Buckinghan	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	July 20th, at 4 p.m.
Straits, Colombo & Bombay	Lombardy	P. & O. S. N. Co.	July 15th, at 3 p.m.
Yokohama, via Nag., &c.	Verona	P. & O. S. N. Co.	July 16th, daylight.
Kobe and Yokohama	Bengloe	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	July 18th, at noon.
Nagasaki, Kobe, &c.	Carmarthenshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	To-morrow, daylight.
Hiogo and Yokohama	Shelley	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About July 16th.
Tientsin	Kaifong	Butterfield & Swire	July 18th, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Saghalien	Messageries Maritimes.	July 17th.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Achilles	Butterfield & Swire	July 17th.
Haiphong	Marie	A. R. Marty	July 16th, daylight.
Swatow, Amoy, &c.	Hailoong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, daylight.

Intimations.

Notice to Consumers

The PRODUCTS of

ORIZA-PERFUMES L. LEGRAND

207, rue Saint-Honoré, PARIS

Such as : ORIZA-OIL, ESS. ORIZA, ORIZA-LACTÉ, CRÈME-ORIZA, ORIZA-VELOUTÉ, ORIZA-TONICA, ORIZALINE, ORIZA-SOAP

HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN OBTAINING THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC BECAUSE :

1° Their manufacture is supervised with the greatest care;
2° Their qualities are unalterable and their scents are sweet.

AS THESE PRODUCTS ORIZA ARE COUNTERFEITED *to live upon their reputation* we warn Consumers not to let themselves be deceived.

The GENUINE PRODUCTS are sold at all respectable firm of Perfumers and Druggists.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT FREE FROM PARIS

NO MORE TOOTH ACHE.

USE the Dentifrice Elixir, Powder and Paste OF THE

R.R.P.P. BENEDICTINES



of the ABBEY of SOULAC (Gironde, France)
Dom MAGUELONNE, Prior
2 GOLD MEDALS : *Brussels 1880 — London 1884*
THE HIGHEST REWARDS

INVENTED in the year 1373 By the Prior Pierre BOURSAUD

« The daily use of a few drops of the Dentifrice Elixir of the RR.PP. Benedictines in water, prevents and cures the decay of the teeth, which are whitened and consolidated, while the gums are perfectly fortified and restored.

« It is a real service rendered to our readers to point out to them this old and useful preparation, the most curative, and the only preservative from all Dental disorders. »

Established 1807 General Agent : SEGUIN 3, rue Huguerie, 3 BORDEAUX

Depots in HONG-KONG :
A. S. WATSON & C°, limited
THE HONG-KONG DISPENSARY.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, Hair-dressers, etc.

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCONES' SHERRY; PORT, CLARET, HOCK, BRANDIES, WHISKIES. MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. SCALES. PAINTS, OILS and VARNISH, BICYCLES and TRICYCLES. SODA WATER MACHINERY. JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS.

Apply to
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [763

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board London, says

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [12

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.

CHARTS and BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches ; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.

No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [734

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [785

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1888. [24

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
12 to 2 P.M. every half hour.
4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.—

10.40 A.M.; 12 to 1.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
9, 10, 10.30, 11 P.M.

Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [519

G. FALCONER & CO.,

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [742

Intimations.

WANTED, a FURNISHED HOUSE at the Peak. Possession immediate.

Apply to
S. J. DAVID & Co.,
9, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1889. [872

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

THE CHINESE AMUSEMENTS SYNDICATE LIMITED invite tenders for the construction of a Switchback railway and steam roundabout to be erected at Bowrington within a period of six weeks from the acceptance of the Tender.

The specification and plans may be seen at MR. DENISON'S offices. The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ARTHUR B. RODYK,
Solicitor for the Syndicate,
2, D'Aguilar Street.

Hongkong, 10th July 1889. [863

WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER and ASSISTANT. A European is required for BORNEO in the former capacity, and a Portuguese Office Assistant, with some knowledge of accounts, in the latter.

Apply with references by letter to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
The China Borneo Co., Ld.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1889. [866

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Balance of FIFTY DOLLARS ($50), due on each Share is now being Called up, and Shareholders are requested to pay the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or before the 31st day of July instant.

Any Calls remaining unpaid after that date will be charged INTEREST at the rate of $9 per cent. per annum, in accordance with the Articles of Association.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1889 [848

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 13, Praya, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July, 1889 at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, the Objects and Business of which Meeting will be to submit for Confirmation the Special Resolutions passed at the Meeting held This Day.

By Order of the Board,
EDWARD OSBORNE,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1889. [833

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of TWO AND A HALF DOLLARS per Share will be payable to those Persons who are Registered Shareholders on 22nd July, 1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd to 29th July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
EDWARD OSBORNE,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong 3rd July, 1889. [834

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 5, Stanley Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of July instant, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M., when the following Special Resolutions will be proposed, viz :—

1.—That the Capital of the Company be increased to the sum of $100,000 by the issue of 7,000 NEW SHARES of $10 each, and that the Memorandum of Association be altered accordingly.

2.—That of the said 7,000 New Shares, 3,000 be offered to the Persons who, on the 14th day of August, 1889, shall be registered Shareholders of the Company, in the proportion of one New Share for each old Share held by them, and such offer shall be made by a notice specifying the number of New Shares which each of such registered Shareholders shall be entitled to take up, and limiting a time within which such offer is to be accepted, and such acceptance shall be made by letter addressed to the Secretary of the Company and by the payment to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION of the sum of $5 in respect of each new share applied for. The notice shall also state that if such offer be not accepted in manner aforesaid the same shall be deemed to be declined and all such shares (if any) as are declined, together with the remaining 4,000 shares, shall be offered to the Public (including shareholders) in such manner and at such times and on such conditions as the Board may determine.

3.—That Article No. VI. Subsection 1. of the Company's Articles of Association be altered by inserting therein in lieu of the figures "$30,000," the figures "$100,000" and in lieu of the figures "3,000" the figures "10,000."

By Order of the Board,
E. W. MAITLAND,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1889. [847

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

A DIVIDEND for the Half-year ending 31st March has been declared at the rate of 6% per annum. Coupons attached to gold share warrants may be cashed and dividends on silver share warrants issued locally will be paid on and after 15th July at the Hongkong Branch Office.

H. A. HERBERT,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1889. [846

NOTICE.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE at MRS. BOHM'S, Queen's Road East, No. 135. Good accommodation for Families and single parties. Moderate charges.

P. BOHM.

GENERAL Employment and Intelligence Office, Queen's Road East, No. 135. Information given of Situations offered and of suitable applicants for Situations.

WANTED A 10—20 roomed house in a central position. Offers to be sent to above Office.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1889. [552

Intimations.

KOWLOON HOTEL.

J. C. L. ROUCH.....MANAGER.

WINE and SPIRITS of the best quality. ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS LAWN.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1889. [114

INTIMATION.

F. Blackhead & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
AND
PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVY CONTRACTORS,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 11, Praya Central,
(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS for RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION FOR THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS
PRESERVATIVE AGAINST
ROTTING, DECAY, &c., of WOOD.



SAPOLIO.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SON'S
SAPOLIO
FOR GENERAL CLEANING PURPOSES.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS.

MAX HAASEN'S FRANKFURT on M.
CONSERVED MEATS,
VEGETABLES and FRUIT.

CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hemmoor.

SWEDISH TAR and OREGON PINE LUMBER.

FLENSBURG STOCKBEER.

ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

EVERY KIND OF SHIPS' STORES AND REQUISITES *ALWAYS IN STOCK* AT REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF COALS SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

Hongkong 26th June, 1889. [82

Dr. Knorr's ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults, 15 to 30 grains troy).

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE ! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at JUSTUS LEMBKE & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations !

Hongkong 29th May, 1889. [330

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL$5,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL 2,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman. } Managing Directors.
Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman. }
E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LEE SING, Esq.
POON PONG, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.

Properties purchased and sold.

Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd May 1889 [536

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WATERBURY WATCHES,

the Handiest, Cheapest, and Best Time-keepers invented.

$8 PRICE THREE DOLLARS EACH $8

REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED 50 CENTS for each Watch.

Orders from Outports to be accompanied with Remittance for Cost.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA,
(Sole Agents in Japan and China for the Sale of the above Watches,)
10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite Marine House.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1888. [513

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER SMITH, No. 6, Pedder's Hill, in the city of Victoria, Hongkong.